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中国螢叶甲亚科的新属与新种記述

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螢叶甲亚科 Galerucinae 隶属于鞘翅目叶甲科，它的中名原称守瓜亚科，由于人們所指的守瓜应隶 *Aulacophora* 属，而亚科的模式属却是 *Galeruca*，因而不得不更改为今名，并以螢叶甲属为 *Galeruca* 的中名，*Aulacophora* 則保存守瓜属原名。

本文共記述十个新种，一个新亚种，分隶于六个不同的属，其中两个是新属。所記新种以 *Agetocera* 属最多，共有三个。值得注意的是这属在我国最常見的一个种，*A. mirabilis* Hope，已知在云南为害油瓜（*Hodgsonia macrocarpa*），而我們所記的新种之一，*A. yunnana*，采到个数很多，在西双版納应属常見，故对油瓜亦有为害的可能性。新种模式标本都保存在中国科学院动物研究所。

Cneorane dilaticornis，新种

♂ 淡棕黃，鞘翅紫蓝，不很光亮；触角黑色，基部及端部各二、三节或多或少棕色；后胸腹板极大部分及腹全部蓝色，仅最后腹节端末中央略带棕色；脛节端末及跗节褐黑色。

头頂几无刻点；額瘤高凸，次方形，但前端尖出。触角粗壮，約为体长的 4/5，第 2 节最小，第 3 节长达第 2 节的两倍，第 4 节較第 3 节稍长；第 5 节起显著較粗，該节长度大致与上节相等，第 6、第 7、均較短于第 5 节；8、9、10 三节十分膨肿，9、10 两节近乎方形，第 11 节呈矛头形（图 1）。前胸背板闊約为中长的 1.6 倍，两側緣弧形，其最闊处在中部之前，前緣及后緣中央均微凹，前角突出；表面光洁，但在高倍鏡下可見有相当密的微細刻点。鞘翅基部隆凸，其后为一横凹窝，表面不皺，但刻点粗而极密，尤以横凹窝后最密，刻点直径大于它們之間的空距，每翅影約可見有几条不高的脊綫。　体长，7—8 毫米。

正模♂，云南河口小南溪，1956. VI. 10。——副模 1 ♂，地点日期同。

本种触角粗壮，其第 8 到第 10 三节十分膨肿，和本属所有其他已知的种不同。

Yunomela，新属

模式种　*Yunomela rufa*，新种

体闊卵形，其最闊处在鞘翅端部之前。头部触角之間闊度中等，額唇基无脊条；上唇多毛，至少在 10 根以上；額瘤雄虫极大，十分高凸，次方形，向前有尖角伸出；雌虫較小，斜横形。触角雌虫細长，端末数节較中部数节微微稍粗；雄虫端末数节十分膨闊，特別是从第 9 节起，以第 10 和第11两节最大，前者三角形，其外端角显著突出，后者桃形，其端末頗尖狹（图 2）。前胸背板闊約为中长的两倍（雌）或稍不及（雄），前緣浅弧，中央微凹；后緣較直，中央亦呈微凹；两側緣中部前較膨弧，前角显著突出；表面后半部每边各有一个相当

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大的凹印，此印前部圆窝形，后部弧形，整个形状有如逗点，逗的端末与背板基緣接触(图 3)。小盾片圆三角形。鞘翅基部毫不隆起，因而亦无横凹，刻点混乱。前足基节分开，其間前胸背板外露，不算狹，基节窝关閉。中后足脛节无端刺，爪附齿式。雄虫前足及中足第 1 跗节十分膨大；腹部末节有一深凹窝，并有突出的中片，片端凹切。

本属与 *Cneoranidea* Chen (1942) 很相类似，亦最接近，其主要区别有二：1. 前足基节窝关閉，2. 触角端末数节粗于中部数节。在 *Cneoranidea*，前足基节窝是开放的，触角則端末数节較中部数节稍細。

***Yunomela rufa*，新种**(图 3)

♂，♀　紅色或橘紅色，光亮；触角基节同体色，其余各节以及各对足的脛节和跗节均呈黑色。

头顶光亮，无刻点。触角向后伸展达到鞘翅中部，第 2 节最小，第 3 节約为前节的两倍，第 4 节远較第 3 节为长。前胸背板刻点微細稀疏，以近側緣处稍粗。鞘翅基部闊于前胸，刻点細弱，但远較前胸的为粗，排得十分紧密，几乎全部混乱，很难看出行列，仅有靠側緣沟內一行相当整齐，且显較其他刻点为粗。　体长，10.2—12.5 毫米；体闊，5.8—7 毫米。

正模♂，云南西双版納小勐养，海拔 850 米，1957. VI. 27。　配模♀，地点同，1957. IX. 15。　副模 1 ♂，同上勐腊，1959. V. 5；1♀，地点日期同配模。

***Shensia*，新属**

模式种　*Shensia parvula*, sp. n.

本属体形构造和 *Japonitata* Strand (1935) 十分相似，初看易使人誤認为同属，但实际差别很大，至少有以下几点：

1. *Shensia*：头部两触角間空距很闊，无凸起的脊条。上唇具毛 8 根，每两根成对排列。鞘翅緣折不清楚，与盘面側区混合；側区与背区呈垂直面，以肩瘤外的脊条为界；側区具相当深的纵沟一条，从基部起直到端部附近；背区肩瘤下有脊条一根，很显突。雄虫触角端部 4 节极粗，8、9、10 三节每节长闊相等或闊胜于长，第 10 节外端角突出，第 11 节又粗又长。腹部前 4 节不显著收縮，第 5 节看来无凹洼(所据唯一标本的腹部已干癟，不敢肯定)。

2. *Japonitata*：头部两触角間空距很狹，并有隆起很尖的脊条。上唇具毛 6 根，每边 3 根，不成对排列。鞘翅緣折虽不闊，但十分清楚，不与翅面側区混合。雄虫触角細长，端部数节不比中部数节为粗。腹部前 4 节中部极狹，第 5 节极大，其 1/3 面积(中部)为一极深的凹洼所占。

***Shensia parvula*，新种**

♂　体小，深栗色，头部更深，近乎黑色；触角及足較淡，呈淡棕色带黄，前者端末 4 节或多或少栗色，相当光亮；腹部顏色亦較淡。

头部具中纵沟一条，从头顶后端起直到額唇基前部；額瘤相当大；头顶寬闊，光亮，无

刻点。触角較体稍短，第 3 节长为第 2 节的两倍，第4、第 5 几与第 3 节等长或稍短，第 6、第 7 又稍短，但仍远較第 2 节为长；从第 8 节起各节突然加粗，該节长闊大致相等，第 9 节十分短闊，第 10 节外端伸出很长，第 11 节很粗，其长度約为 3、4 两节的总和。前胸背板闊約为中长的两倍半，前緣与中緣无边框；表面光洁，但在高倍鏡下可見极微細的刻点；全面被一极闊的横凹洼所貫穿，凹窝两側較深，中央較浅，并有一条微微隆起的中綫，把它分为两半。小盾片很大，舌形，表面微凹。鞘翅刻点很細，相当密；中縫隆起很高，肩瘤下脊条一根，略呈弧形，极显突，向后到翅端前 2/5 地方；肩瘤外脊条則伸展到接近翅端，由此所划出的側区具有細刻点极密。　　体长，3.2 毫米；体闊，約 2 毫米。

正模♂，陕西中部，1916. VIII. 18。

Aplosonyx flavipennis, 新种

♂，♀　体黑色，鞘翅和腹淡黄，全身微呈金属光泽。头部前端或多或少棕褐，两側并具淡黄斑点，处于上顎基部之后；触角雌虫全部黑色，雄虫端末一、二节棕褐；爪棕紅。

头頂具細刻点，不甚稀；額瘤后凹窝深浅不一，但一般浅而不显。触角約达体长之半，雄虫稍长，雌虫稍短；基部三节光亮，其余幽暗；第 2 节最小，雄虫第 3 节約为第 2 节的 1.5 倍，第 4 节約为第 3 节的 3 倍；雌虫第 3 节約为第 2 节的 2 倍，第 4 节則为第 3 节的两倍稍差。前胸背板两側窝內刻点相当粗密，两者間有极狭的一条无刻点区；背板其余部分刻点細稀，与头頂相似或更弱。鞘翅刻点相当粗，很密，排成不規則的行列，如在翅中部計数，每翅約有 20 行；側緣端部边框較一般其他种类为狭。足长，雄虫前足及中足第 1 跗节較雌虫稍闊大，其腹部末节端末具明显的中片，但很短。雌虫臀板外露，雄虫不露。
体长，10.5—11.5 毫米。

正模♂，云南西双版納勐混，海拔 750—950 米，1958. VI. 3。　配模♀，同上勐啊，海拔 1050 米，1958. VI. 7。　副模 1♂，同上勐啊；2♀♀，同上勐啊；1♀，同上勐遮，海拔 870 米，1958. VI. 7。

在本属內，本种和下面的新种較为接近，而与所有其他已知的中国种頗不相同，它的体色特殊，鞘翅刻点很密，其側緣端框較狭，很易識別。

Aplosonyx cinctus, 新种（图 4）

♀　淡棕黄，前胸背板和鞘翅黑色，微带金属光泽，两者四周沿均呈淡色，包括中縫在內；小盾片褐黑；触角黑色，第 1 节背面棕黄，末节端部褐色；腹面中胸及后胸黑色，但中足之間的部分呈淡色；腹部有时具黑色或深色斑紋，处于第 1、第 2 两节外側及第 5 节基部，有时几全部淡色；脛节外沿及股节內沿一个大斑，黑色。

上唇被毛較密，中央一不規則横列約 10 根，两側又各有 5、6 根至 6、7 根。触角向后伸展到达鞘翅中部，第 3 节較第 2 节略长，接近 1.5 倍，第 4 节长約为第 3 节的两倍有余。前胸背板闊略微超过中长的两倍，两側凹窝不深，但相当大，其內半部具粗密刻点，两者間有一相当狭的无刻点区为界。小盾片长三角形，如一般种类。鞘翅刻点一部分与前胸的大小相等，一部分显然較粗，还有若干极細的則不大显著；行列不整齐，在中部每翅約有 16、17 行，行列有双排的傾向，其間有两条較闊的无刻点行距，相当明显；端緣边框粗厚。

臀板外露。腹面被毛頗密。 体长,約 10 毫米。

正模♀,云南金平长坡头,海拔 1200 米, 1956. V. 23。 副模 1♀,同上。

本种的外貌頗似 *Laphris emarginata* Baly, 特别是該种鞘翅黑斑完整的类型。和 *A. flavipennis* 比較,它的鞘翅刻点稍粗,但較稀,其端緣边框較为粗厚。根据它的体背顏色,很易和本属其他种类相区别。

Aplosonyx ancora fulvescens, 新亚种

本种的命名亚种 *A. ancora ancora* Laboissière (1934) 产于云南和越南,新亚种和它的区别在于:

1. 体背面基色棕黄或淡棕,不若命名亚种之为紫紅。

2. 前胸黑斑一般較小,刻点显著較稀,限于两側較小的区域內。

3. 鞘翅刻点較稀,排成极不整齐的双行,刻点直径一般远較行列空距为狹。在命名亚种,鞘翅刻点极为粗密,約 4、5 行一羣,被凸起的狹条行距所分隔;刻点直径大于或不小于它們之間的空距。 体长, 11—12 毫米。

正模♂,广东海南島, 1934. III. 25。 配模♀, 地点日期同正模。 副模 1♀, 福建福州。

Agetocera parva, 新种

♂,♀ 体小,淡棕黄,鞘翅蓝色或蓝中稍微带綠; 触角一般基部数节棕黄,端部数节棕色或褐黑,但亦有大部棕色或褐黑的; 各足股节和脛节外沿常有一褐黑色条紋,有时不明显。

头頂和前胸背板均甚光亮, 无明显刻点。触角細长, 綫形, 雌雄相同, 端部与中部等粗;雄虫稍长,与体等,雌虫稍短;第 3 节长两倍于前节,与第 4 到第 7 各节大致相等,第 8 到第 10 显較以上各节为长,第 11 节又稍长。鞘翅刻点不算粗,但相当深,很密,盘区內半不弱于外半;每翅隐約可見几条脊綫,有时多至七、八条,有时又不大明显。雄虫腹端凹洼很深,超过 *A. mirabilis*, 但不及 *A. yunnana*。 体长, 7—7.5 毫米。

正模♂,浙江天目山, 1936. VII. 20。 配模♀,同上, 1936. VI. 18。 副模 1♂, 3♀♀,同上, 1937. V. 6。

本种是属內已知最小的一种,它和 *A. filicornis* Laboiss. 最接近,两者的雄虫触角均呈綫形,不若其他种类之具有膨大的节。*A. filicornis* 体型較大, 长 9—12 毫米, 头、胸顏色較紅,触角大部黑色,鞘翅紫色或紫蓝;这些特征都和本种不同。

Agetocera yunnana, 新种

♂,♀ 深紅色,有时淡棕紅,較少淡棕黄,腹部一般棕黄;鞘翅黑色,十分光亮; 触角黄色,純黄居多, 有时基部数节較深, 与头色同; 各足脛节(除基端及前足內面)、跗节(除爪)及后足股节端半部均呈黑色。

♂触角(图 5—6) 第 3 节长約为第 2 节的 1.5 倍, 与第 4 节大致相等, 第 5、第 6 稍短,第 7、第 8 較粗。第 9 节最粗大,其长度至少达前 4 节的总和, 基部圓筒形多毛, 端半

部外側有弧形缺口，該处背面有一条弧形的沟，沟的两側无毛，外側平拱；腹面則端部 1/2 以上区域光禿无毛，且內凹，呈掌状。第 10 节不粗，長不及前节之半，其外側亦有凹口。第 11 节細長，但較第 9 节为短。

♀触角　第 3 节長接近第 2 节的两倍，第 4 节似較第 3 节稍長，第 5 节与上节大致等長，但稍粗，第 6 节稍短，第 7 节較長，第 8 节明显地短于第 7 节，第 9、第 10 均較長于以上各节，第 10 节外沿微凹，第 11 节最長。

前胸背板两側凹洼較深，中部几乎連接；具有細稀刻点，特别是側区。鞘翅中部前横凹相当深，除此之外，每翅还有 3 个凹洼，2 个处于肩瘤之后，一前一后，后面一个在翅中綫区域，第三个在肩瘤下前凹洼之外，紧靠边緣，很深；翅面刻点細稀，有时明显，有时几难觉察。雄虫腹部末节中部有一极深的凹窝，貫穿全节。　体長，9—12 毫米。

正模♂，云南車里石炭窰，海拔 700 米，1957. VI. 27。　配模♀，同上。　副模 40 ♂♂，71♀♀，車里、小勐养、勐海(海拔 1200—1450 米)、勐混、大勐龙、勐腊。

本种雄虫触角以第 9 节最膨大，不若一般种类之为第 8 节。它和 *A. lobicornis* Baly 最接近，該种亦是第 9 节最大，而且体色亦很类似，所不同的还是这第 9 节的膨大形状，在 *lobicornis*，这节背面較平，无外側凹口，腹面圓拱，无掌状光禿区，仅外端角突出，該小区光禿无毛；此外，其第 10 节外側亦不凹缺。这些特征，足以和本种相区别。

Agetocera carinicornis, 新种

♂　我們仅有两个雄虫标本，两者虽构造一致，但体色很不相同，需要分别說明：

1. 正模　头和前胸棕紅，头頂两个大斑、額唇基及口器一部分黑色；鞘翅黑色带綠，不甚光亮；小盾片、足、中胸及后胸腹板黑色，有时微带紫色，特别是胸部；腹淡黄；触角黑色，除末节外腹面淡黄。

2. 副模　头和前胸蓝黑色带紫；鞘翅天蓝色，相当光亮；小盾片、足、中胸及后胸腹板黑色，有时微带蓝色，特别是胸部；腹棕紅；触角黑色，除末 2 节外腹面乳黄。

头頂光亮无刻点。前胸背板两側有稀疏的細刻点，特别是横沟之前。鞘翅刻点深而不大，但远較前种粗显。触角(图 7—8)第 3 节長約为第 2 节的 1.5 倍，第 4 节稍短于第 3 节，5、6、两节更短，第 7 节显較粗闊，成为第 8 节的基托；后者是最粗大的一节，長度超过前 4 节的总和，其內側有一条不大显著的脊紋，向端成为二、三条皺紋，腹面端部有一光禿凹窝，窝端呈片状反挠；第 9 节短闊，形状不规則，內側远較外側为短，两側均有脊条；第 10、第 11 两节狹長，背面相当平扁，其內側均有一条脊綫如边框状，前者直达端部 1/5 前，后者处于基半部，其端部呈分节状态，形如第 12 节。各足第 1 跗节長約为闊的两倍。腹部末节凹窝不很深，处于突出的中片之后，后者表面相当平坦。臀板显著外露。　体長，10.5—11.5 毫米。

正模♂，云南耿馬，1956. V. 5。　副模♂，同上金平，1956. V. 6。

本种与本属其他种类頗不相同，这表現在以下几个方面：1. 触角端末数节具有边框；2. 各足第 1 跗节虽均膨闊，但長度达到或接近闊的两倍；3. 腹部末节凹窝处于中片之后，中片本身相当平坦。以上均系指雄性特征。在所有已知种中，本种和 *A. birmanica* Jac. 比較接近。

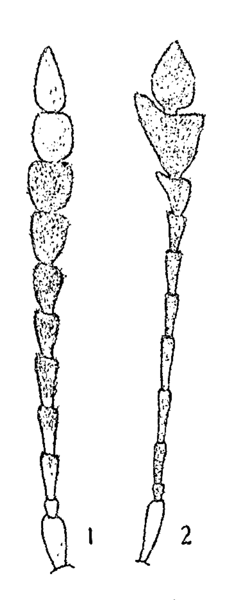
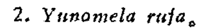


图 1—2 触角♂
1. *Cneorane dilaticornis*,

2. *Yunomela rufa*。

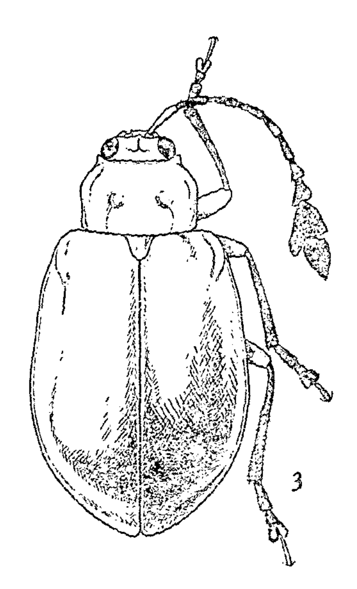


图 3 *Yunomela rufa* ♂

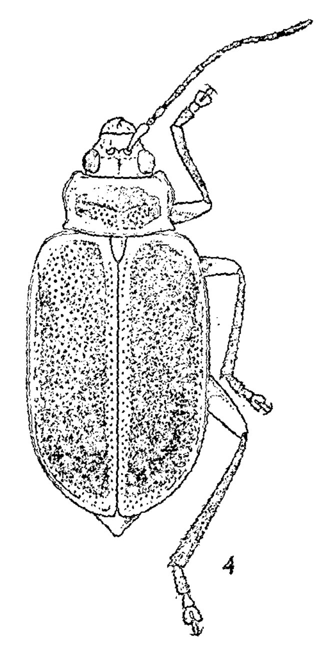


图 4 *Aplosonyx cinctus* ♀

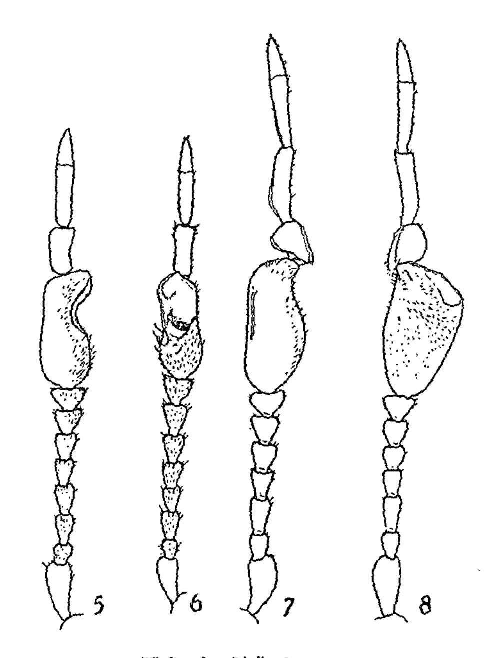


图 5—8 触角♂
5. *Agetocera yunnana* 背面观 (upperside), 6. 同上腹面观 (underside); 7. *A. carinicornis* 背面观 (upperside); 8. 同上腹面观 (underside)。

Pyrrhalta huangshana, 新种

♂　头、前胸和小盾片深棕紅；鞘翅墨綠，幽暗，基沿和前胸同色；腹面淡棕黄，跗节黑色，脛节外沿及股节端末或多或少褐色或褐黑；触角黑色，第 1 节腹面及 2—5 各节基柄略带棕色或棕黄，有时不明显，全角光亮，即端末数节亦不完全幽暗。背面密被淡灰毛。

头頂刻点粗皺，极密；上唇具毛 10 根，每边 5 根，分为 3 根与 2 根两組。触角占体长的 2/3，第 3 节較第 2 节稍长稍粗，相差不大；第 4 节較第 3 节稍长或近乎相等，第 5 节又稍长，6—10 各节均較第 5 节为短，每节长約为其端闊的两倍。前胸背板极闊，約为中长的三倍，刻点細密，前沿及两側前角区无毛。鞘翅表面粗糙，刻点极密，毛长中等，倒臥，但不紧貼于翅面，端末无鋸刻；縫角鈍圓；緣折达到离端末 1/4 处。　　体长，6.5 毫米。

正模♂，安徽黄山，1936. VIII. 5，一个标本。

和鞘翅綠色的种类比較，本种的区别特征在于：1. 鞘翅墨綠幽暗，不若其他种类之光亮；2. 前胸背板极闊，无黑斑；3. 触角第 3 节仅較第 2 节微长，不若他种之明显較长。

Pyrrhalta tianmuensis, 新种

♀　棕色；小盾片黑色，側緣略带棕色，特别是基部；鞘翅金黄带青銅色，基沿两个齿斑、两側及端末棕色，金底上的刻点黑色，每翅并有由刻点密集所形成的黑斑 7 个，其中 2 个处于中部前，3 个处于中部稍后，2 个处于斜坡頂部；头頂一个大斑和上唇除前沿外黑色；前胸背板 3 个黑斑，两側的小，中間的大，三角形；触角黑色，前 5 节基部及腹面或多或少淡棕黄；脛节及后股外沿常有褐色条斑。体背被有倒臥的銀白色、灰白色和金黄色的毛，金色毛都处于鞘翅金色底上，并在若干处所略呈螺旋形状。

头頂刻点粗糙，但較一般种类为弱；上唇具毛 6 根，排成横行，每边 3 根。触角向后伸展到达鞘翅中部，第 2 节不小，第 3 节最长，約为前节的 1.5 倍，第 4、第 5 大致与第 3 相等，第 6 节起較短，第10节明显地短于第 9 节。前胸背板闊約为长的两倍，表面粗糙，刻点很密，前沿包括两角区无毛，后緣两側向前斜坦，后角移前。鞘翅表面高底不平，但不十分崎嶇，每翅可見很闊的脊綫两条；刻点相当粗深，一般不密，較密处形成为黑斑，已如上述；緣折极闊，仅端部稍狹，向后直到接近縫端。　　体长，4.2 毫米。

正模♀，浙江天目山，1937. VIII. 6，一个标本。

根据鞘翅的顏色与构造、极闊的緣折以及触角第 10 节較短等等特征，很易和本屬其他种类相区别。

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF GALERUCINAE FROM CHINA

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In this paper, 2 new genera, 10 new species and 1 new subspecies are described. The descriptions are summarized below.

Cneorane dilaticornis, sp. n.

♂: Yellow-brown, elytra violaceous or violaceous-blue, subnitid; metasternum except the sides and abdomen except the middle of apex, blue; apical part of tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Antennae black, the 2 or 3 basal and the 2 or 3 apical segments more or less brown; 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd, 8th to 10th greatly dilated with 9th and 10th almost quadrate in shape (fig. 1). Frontal tubercles large, very prominent. Pronotum smooth, with very minute punctures. Elytra not rugose, but coarsely and very closely punctate. Length, 7—8 mm. Yunnan, 2 ♂♂.

Easily distinguished from all the known species of the genus by the enlargement of the distal antennal segments and the very close punctuation of the elytra.

Yunomela, gen. n.

Type-species: *Yunomela rufa*, sp. n.

Closely related to *Cneoranidea* Chen, chiefly distinguished by the anterior coxal cavities being closed behind and the terminal segments of antennae thicker than the intermediate ones. In *Cneoranidea,* the anterior coxal cavities are open and the terminal antennal segments are slightly but distinctly more slender than the intermediate ones.

Head: Interantennal space moderately broad, not carinate; labrum with numerous setigerous pores on each side; frontal tubercles large and very prominent, squarish with an anterior process in ♂, smaller and obliquely transverse in ♀. Antennae: ♂, 3 terminal segments strongly dilated, the 10th broadly triangular with its external apical angle strongly produced, the 11th peach-shaped, narrowly pointed at apex (fig. 2). Pronotum transversal, with a deep impression on each side behind the middle, the anterior part of the impression is foveolate and the posterior part arched, the whole presents the shape of a "comma" with its extremity touching the basal margin. Elytra confusedly punctate, with the basal area not raised at all, no post-basal depression. Prosternum very distinct, tibiae unarmed at apex, claws appendiculate.

Yunomela rufa, sp. n. (fig. 3)

♂, ♀: Broadly ovate, broadest before the apex of elytra. Red or orange-red, shining; antennae except the basal segments, tibiae and tarsi black. Head with vertex impunctate. Antennae extending back to the middle of elytra, 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd, 4th distinctly longer than 3rd. Pronotum extremely finely and sparingly punctate. Elytral punctation rather weak, very dense, much stronger than that of pronotum.—Length, 10.2—12.5 mm. Yunnan, 2 ♂♂, 2♀♀.

Shensia, gen. n.

Type-species: *Shensia parvula*, sp. n.

Very like *Japonitata* Strand, to be separated as follows:

1. *Shensia*: Interantennal space very broad, not carinate; labrum with 8 bristles in a transverse row, the bristles paired; epipleura indistinct, reduced or fused with the lateral part of elytra which is longitudinally channeled; each elytron with 2 prominent carinae, one posterior to and the other external to the humeral callus, it is the latter carina which cuts the disc into 2 plans, one dorso-horizontal and another latero-vertical; ♂, antennae with the 4 terminal segments strongly dilated.

2. *Japonitata*: Interantennal space narrow, sharply carinate; labrum with 6 bristles in a transverse row, 3 on each side, not paired; epipleura very distinct, ventral; ♂, antennae long and slender, the terminal segments not thicker than the intermediate ones.

Shensia parvula, sp. n.

♂: A small species. Colour piceous or deep castaneous, head blackish, antennae and legs obscure yellow-brown, the former with the 4 terminal segments castaneous and shining. Head with a median longitudinal furrow extending from the occiput to the anterior part of fronto-clypeus, frontal tubercles large. Antennae slightly shorter than the body, 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd, 4th and 5th almost equal to 3rd, 6th and 7th slightly shorter, 4 terminal ones very strongly dilated with 8th almost as broad as long, 9th transversal, 10th with an external apical process and 11th thick and long, as long as 3rd and 4th combined. Pronotum shaped as in *Japonitata,* apparently impunctate. Elytra finely and fairly closely punctate, posthumeral carina slightly arched, very prominent, extending to apical 2/5.—Length, 3.2 mm; breadth, 2 mm. Shensi, 1 ♂.

Aplosonyx flavipennis, sp. n.

♂, ♀: Black, with a bluish sheen, elytra and abdomen pale flavous, slightly cupreous. Antennae about half the length of the body, ♂ longer, with 1 or 2 apical segments dark fulvous, 3rd segment 1 1/2 times as long as 2nd, 4th nearly thrice as long as 3rd; ♀ shorter, entirely black, 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd and a little more than half as long as 4th. Pronotum with the lateral depressions coarsely and fairly closely punctured and separated from each other by a very narrow impunctate area. Elytra fairly strongly and very closely punctured, the punctures about equal in size to those of pronotum, arranged in irregular longitudinal rows which amount to about 20 at the middle part of each elytron.—Length, 10.5—11.5 mm. Yunnan, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

To be separated from its Chinese congeners by the body bicolorous being black and pale flavous and the elytra rather closely punctured, with their apical border more narrowly margined.

Aplosonyx cinctus, sp. n. (fig. 4)

♀: Yellow-brown, pronotum and elytra black with their sides all round yellow, including the suture; mesosternum and metasternum black except the parts between the middle coxae which are flavous; abdomen with or without black markings; outer side of tibiae and a large patch on femora, black. Antennae black, 1st segment with a ful-

vous stripe above, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, 4th fully twice as long as 3rd. Pronotum with the lateral depressions coarsely punctate and separated from each other by a narrow impunctate space. Elytra more strongly and less closely punctured than the preceding species, the punctures arranged in irregular longitudinal rows which tend to be paired; apex thickly margined.—Length, about 10 mm. Yunnan, 2 ♀♀.

Aplosonyx ancora fulvescens, ssp. n.

Distinguished from the nominate subspecies by the pronotum rather sparsely punctate, the punctures being much fewer in number, confined to a much smaller space on each side and by the elytra fulvous instead of purplish-red, with the punctuation much sparser, the interspaces generally distinctly broader than the diameter of the punctures.—Length, 11—12 mm. Hainan, 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀; Foochow, 1 ♀.

Agetocera parva, sp. n.

♂, ♀: Yellow-brown, elytra blue, slightly greenish; antennae usually with the basal segments yellow-brown and the terminal ones fuscous, but sometimes largely brown or fuscous; outer side of all femora and tibiae with a fuscous stripe, rarely indistinct. Antennae filiform both in ♂ and ♀, with the terminal segments not thicker than the intermediate ones; ♂ as long as body, ♀ slightly shorter; 3rd segment twice the length of 2nd and about equal to each of 4—7, the following distinctly longer. Elytra densely covered with punctures of moderate size, but rather deeply impressed, those near suture are not smaller than those behind shoulders.—Length, 7—7.5 mm.—Chekiang: Tienmu-shan, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.

Allied to *A. filicornis* Laboiss., but the latter is of larger size (8—12 mm. long), with the head and pronotum more reddish, the antennae black and the elytra violaceous or violaceous-blue.

Agetocera yunnana, sp. n.

♂, ♀: General colour deep red or red-brown, rarely yellow-brown; abdomen and antennae yellow-brown, the latter usually yellow; elytra black, very shining; tarsi, middle and hind tibiae and upper side only of front tibiae and the apical halves of hind femora blackish. Vertex impunctate. Pronotum with some scattered punctures on the lateral area. Elytra with punctuation fine and sparse, sometimes indistinct or apparently impunctate.

Antennae ♂, 9th segment the largest, strongly swollen, at least as long as the 4 preceding combined; its upperside is rounded, hairy, with a broad emargination on the outer edge at the apical half, the emarginated area has a smooth border delimited by a furrow (fig. 5); its lower side is smooth and concave at the apical half. 10th segment also emarginate on the outer edge (fig. 6).—Length, 9—12 mm. Yunnan, 43 ♂♂, 72 ♀♀.

Resembling much *A. lobicornis* Baly, from Burma and India, differing chiefly in the shape and structure of the male antennae, especially the 9th and 10th segments.

Agetocera carinicornis, sp. n.

♂: The 2 male specimens before me are quite different in coloration:

1. Holotype: Head and prothorax deep red-brown, 2 large spots on vertex, fronto-

clypeus and mouth-parts largely black; elytra greenish black, subnitid; abdomen pale yellow-brown; scutellum, mesosternum, metasternum and legs black; antennae black, the lower side except 1 or 2 apical segments pale flavous.

2. Paratype: Head and pronotum bluish black, slightly violaceous; elytra sky-blue, shining; abdomen deep red-brown; other parts similar to the preceding specimen.

Antennae (fig. 7—8): 7 basal segments similar to those of *A. birmanica* Jac., but the 3rd is comparatively longer. 8th segment the largest, carinate on its inner edge, its lower surface is broadened towards the apex, with the apical region concave, smooth and shining. 9th segment rather irregular in shape, with its inner edge much shorter than the outer, both carinate or bordered. 10th and 11th segments long, somewhat flattened on the upper surface, each with a carina or border on the inner edge, the former extending to near apex, the latter on the basal half only. Elytra densely covered with punctures of moderate size but deeply impressed. — Length, 10.5—11.5 mm. Yunnan, 2♂♂.

Pyrrhalta huangshana, sp. n.

♂: Head, prothorax and scutellum deep red-brown; elytra metallic blackish green, opaque, with the base red-brown as the pronotum; antennae black, the terminal segments subnitid; underside yellow-brown, tarsi and outer side of tibiae blackish. Pubescence pale. Vertex coarsely and closely punctured; labrum with 10 setigerous pores in a transverse row. Antennae 2/3 the length of the body, 3rd segment very slightly longer than 2nd and scarcely shorter than 4th. Pronotum 3 times as broad as long, finely and closely punctured, the anterior border and antero-lateral corners glabrous. Elytra granulous, closely punctured, sutural angles obtuse, epipleura reaching to external part of apical margin.—Length, 6.5 mm. — Anhwei: Huangshan, 1♂.

Easily distinguished from its congeners by the very broad pronotum and the opaque elytra.

Pyrrhalta tianmuensis, sp. n.

♀: Dark fulvous, underside paler. Elytra golden-bronzy, 2 indentations on the base and the lateral and apical areas broadly fulvous, punctures black. On each elytron, there are 7 irregular black spots formed by groups of dense punctures of which 2 situated behind the post-basal depression, 2 immediately behind the middle line and 2 on the slope. Scutellum, labrum except the anterior portion, a large spot on vertex and 3 on pronotum, black, the median spot of pronotum is rather large and triangular in shape. Antennae black, the base and underside of the 5 basal segments more or less yellow-brown. Outer side of tibiae and posterior femora usually with a fuscous stripe. Upperside of body covered with greyish, silvery and golden hairs. Labrum with 6 setigerous pores in a transverse line. Antennae with 3rd segment very long, 1.5 times as long as 2nd and almost equal to 4th or 5th; 10th distinctly shorter than 9th. Elytral surface uneven, with 2 broad but not very distinct costae on each; punctures rather deeply impressed, not dense except the groups mentioned above; epipleura very broad, reaching to near the sutural angle, the latter obtuse. — Length, 4.2 mm. — Chekiang: Tianmushan, 1♀.